

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh) :—

Head and body 190 mm. ; tail 170 ; hind foot 36 ; ear 23.

Skull : greatest length 46·4 ; condylo-incisive length 41·4 ; zygomatic breadth 25 ; nasals 16·5 ; interorbital breadth 10·5 ; palatilar length 17 ; palatal foramina 3·8 × 2 ; upper tooth-series (crowns) 7·6.

*Hab.* Lamarã, Bahia, about 70 miles north of Bahia City. Alt. 300 m.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 3. 9. 5. 86. Original number 1508. Collected 16th June, 1903, by Alphonse Robert. Presented by Oldfield Thomas. Fourteen specimens.

“Inhabits the catinga forest.”—*A. R.*

This subspecies differs from true *albispinus* by its less rufous sides, its shorter broader-faced skull, and its more proodont incisors. The hind foot of *albispinus* was described by Geoffroy as being 45 mm. in length, but Dr. Anthony informs me that this was an error, and that the hind foot of the type only measures 38 mm. (c. u.), 35 mm. (s. u.), while the two Geneva specimens also only have the hind foot 36–37 mm. (s. u.). In this respect, therefore, there is no difference between *albispinus* and *sertonius*.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 9th, 1921.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, F.R.S.,  
President, in the Chair.

The following communication was read :—

‘The Bala Country: its Structure and Rock-Succession. By Miss Gertrude Lilian Elles, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.G.S.

The lithological and faunal sequence is as follows :—

		Shelly faunas.	Graptolitic faunas.
VALENTIAN.	{	Cwm yr Æthen Shales.	{ Zone of <i>Monograptus crispus</i> . Zone of <i>Monograptus sedgwicki</i> .
ASHGILLIAN.	{	Hirnant Grits and Mudstones, 300 feet, with local Hirnant Limestone.	<i>Orthis-hirnantensis</i> fauna.
		Moel-y-Ddinas Mudstones, about 250 feet.	<i>Phacops-mucronatus</i> fauna.
		Moel-Fryn Sandstones, at least 1000 feet.	
		Rhiwlas Limestones and Mudstones.	<i>Phillipsinella-parabola</i> fauna.

CARADOCIAN.	{	Gelli-Grin Calcareous Ash, 100 feet, with Gelli-Grin Moel-Fryn, Bryn-Pig, & Caerhafotty Limestones.	Calymene-planimarginata fauna.	{	(a) <i>Chasmops</i> and <i>Orthis</i> ( <i>Nicollia</i> ) <i>actoniae</i> sub-fauna.	}	Zone of <i>Dicranograptus clingani</i> .
		Pont-y-Cennant Ash, maximum 25 feet.			(b) <i>Asaphus-powisi</i> and <i>Heterorthis alternata</i> sub-fauna.		
LLANDEILIAN.	{	Allt-ddw Mudstones, with thin limestones, 1300 feet.	Calymene-planimarginata fauna.	{	}	}	Zone of <i>Climacograptus peltifer</i> or <i>Nemagraptus gracilis</i> .
		Fronderew Ash, 12 feet.					
		Glyn-Gower Sandstones, with thin limestones, 1100 feet.					
		Nant-hir Shales and Derfel Limestone.					

The so-called 'Bala Limestone' is merely one of a series of limestone lenticles occurring within the Calcareous Ash at different horizons. The base of the Ashgillian appears to be calcareous everywhere west of a definite north-and-south line. There has been some confusion between the Rhiwlas Limestone and the limestones in the Calcareous Ash; but at Bryn Pig, where both are seen together in vertical section, the lithological and faunal differences are manifest.

The detailed mapping of the beds, as now classified, has brought out the structure of the country more completely than was hitherto possible, and a modification of views previously held with regard to the Bala Fault seems to be necessary. It appears to be one of a series of compressional faults affecting the whole of the country south-east of Bala Lake.

The initiating structural factor was probably compression of the rocks as a whole against the Harlech Dome, controlled by the resistance offered by the Ordovician volcanic mass to the compressional force, which affects the detail of the structure of the whole country lying east and south-east of it. The country was first folded, and then affected by thrust-movements. There are six main structural lines of displacement:—(1) The Llyn-Tegid line; (2) the Bala-Lake line; (3) the Llangower line; (4) the Cefn-ddwy Graig line; (5) the Moel-Fryn line; and (6) the Fridd-defaid line.

Combined with these major displacements, there has been much differential minor thrusting (tears), which is most conspicuous above the Llangower thrust. The effect of this thrusting diminishes steadily from west to east, and in the Hirnant Valley the beds are being compressed without any faulting.

Comparison is made between the succession here seen and that of other areas in Wales, Shropshire, the Lake District, and the South of Scotland, and the faunal features are noted and tabulated. An interesting feature comes to light: namely, the approximation of the Derfel-Limestone fauna to that of the Stinchar Limestone, rather than to that of any Welsh beds hitherto described.